THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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LA LINGVO INTERNACIA

By DR. ESPERANTO OF WARSAW.

El "The Office," Feb. 1889, *pp.* 22/23.

The three main problems which I endeavoured to solve in the construction of my international language were :—

1st.—That it should be extremely easily learnt.

2nd.—That everybody who had learnt it could at once make use of it for correspondence with any foreigner (even though a person whom he was addressing had not learnt nor wished to learn the language) with perfect confidence that the receiver would be able to decipher it without difficulty. Owing to the construction of the language, the whole of the grammar and the whole vocabulary are contained upon a small sheet of paper. This has been published in the most important European languages, a the price of a penny each. A copy of this, in the language of the person addressed, can be enclosed in the letter, and by means of this key the contents of the letter can easily be read by the receiver.

3rd.—That it should be so constructed as to overcome the general indifference of the majority of people in all countries to the idea of an artificial language, and to show them that it is possible to use it with ease, just as they would a living tongue, without continually referring to the dictionary.

The results of my efforts I shall now briefly describe. I simplified the grammatical basis as much as possible in accordance with the spirit of existing modern languages, but at the same time avoiding any sacrifice thereby of clearness, exactness, and flexibility. Rules were laid down for the formation of words by means of combining the limited number of root words (900), and by certain clearly defined prefixes and suffixes.

By adopting this principle of word-compounding as one of the main features of the language, the language, though possessing but few roots, is quite capable of extending its vocabulary to suit all the ordinary requirements of speech. For my own part, I believe that by virtue of this principle the language becomes richer in its power of expressing all shades of meaning than even any existing natural language. Last year, I published my pamphlet in English, French, German, Russian, and Polish, upon the general aim and method of my system at the

uniform price of five pence (half a franc). In each of these a sheet of paper, 16 × 15 inches, was inserted, folded like a map, upon which was printed the whole vocabulary, grammatical forms, and the fifty syllables used in word-formation along with their meanings. These roots are taken from the most spoken modern languages, chiefly from French. I may now give a few examples to illustrate this method of word-combining. In all cases of compound word forming, the constituent elements, though written as if they were all one word, are separated by a comma. A prefix *mal* always indicates the opposite meaning of that of the term which it precedes, thus :—*mal,bon,a,* opposite (not) good=*bad,* and hence it is equivalent to the English prefixes *un, in, non, dis.* It will be seen by means of this one prefix alone that the vocabulary to be learnt is immensely diminished in bulk, for not only does it do away with all negative terms, but many others also are rendered superfluous. In the vocabulary, there are words for *high, esteem, young, light, soft,* and *hot,* and, therefore, instead of *low, contempt, old, dark, hard,* and *cold,* we have *mal,alt,a, mal,estim,o, mal,jun,a, mal,lum,a, mal,mol,a, mal,varm,a.*

The suffix *in* denotes the female sex as *patr,o,* father ; *patr,in,o,* mother ; *frat,o,* brother ; *frat,in,o,* sister, etc. The suffix *il* denotes the instrument of the action of the verb preceding it, as *tranch,i,* to cut ; *tranch,il,o,* knife ; etc., and so on with the other prefixes and suffixes.

The sign (,) separating the different component parts of the words is only used in letters, etc., written for persons who are quite unacquainted with the language. It is only used to facilitate their finding the words in the vocabulary. In all other cases the commas must be left out. Instead of the compounds *cht* (sic), *gh,* and *sh,* the letters *t* (sic), *g,* and *s* with a circumflex accent may be used.

Thus there is a rule that all those words which are already international remain unaltered, with the exception of a slight difference in the spelling, so as to fall in with the general phonetic system of the language. The following are examples: *Advokato, Lokomotivo, Astronomio, Atomo, Botaniko, Komedio, Desinfekti, Doktoro, Emancipi, Formo, Figuro, Monopolo, Nervo, Platino* (sic), *Publiko, Redakcio, Telegrafo, Temperaturo, Teatro, Vagono,* etc.

We now turn to the inflections of words. There is no indefinite article. *La* is the invariable form of the definite article. Substantives are formed by adding *o ;* adjectives by adding *a* to the root ; as *patr,o,* father ; *patr,a,* fatherly. For the plural *j* (pronounced as *y* in *boy*) is added to the singular ; as *patr,o,j ; patr,a,j.* For the accusative or objective case, *n* is added to the singular and plural forms, as *patr,o,n ; bon,a,n ; patr,a,j,n ; bon,a,j,n.* Adjectives agree with the substantives in number and case.

The personal pronouns are *mi,* I ; *vi,* you ; *li,* he ; *si* (sic), she ; *gi* (sic), it ; *ni,* we ; *ili,* they ; *oni,* one.

The verb has only one form for each tense. Present ends in *as,* as *mi far,as,* I do ; *li far,as,* he does ; *ili far,as,* they do, etc. Past in *is,* as *mi far,is,* I did. Future in *os ; mi far,os,* I shall do. Conditional

in *us* : *mi far,us*, I should do. Imperative in *u* : *far,u*, do ; *ni far,u*, let us do. Infinitive in *i*, *far,i*, to do.

Participles. active pres., *ant* ; past, *int* ; fut., *ont* ; passive-pres, *at* ; past, *it* ; fut., *ot*.

The passive voice is formed by means of these passive participles by using the verb to be, *est*, as in English in fact. Accent in all words falls on the last syllable but one.

There is now little space left for anything but one example of the practical application of "La Lingvo Internacia," and this is a short note sent on a postcard.

Tre estimata sinjoro !

Hodiaŭ mi ricevis Vian estimatan libron kaj ankaŭ la 2 numerojn de la gazeto "THE OFFICE." Mi dankas Vin kore pro Via aminda sendo. Antaŭ kelkaj tagoj mi skribis al Vi leteron. Vi jam kredeble ghin ricevis ?

Kun alta estimo,

Via humila servanto,

ESPERANTO

A CENSUS OF ESPERANTISTS

One of the most frequent questions received at a lecture on Esperanto is : "How many Esperantists are there ?" Unfortunately, nobody knows, as the term itself is difficult to define ; moreover, a very large number of active adherents of Esperanto do not belong to any organised body. The information would, however, be exceedingly useful. As regards the British Isles, we have tried to secure statistics by means of the quarterly reports received from our Local Representatives. These figures, however, are far from complete, as there are hundreds of towns in which we have as yet no Local Representative.

We are now making a new attempt to obtain reliable information, at least as far as Great Britain and Ireland are concerned. We know, of course, of the existence of over two thousand B.E.A. members, but even here further details would be very helpful, and particulars of the thousands of unorganised Esperantists would be of real value to the movement.

We therefore ask for the active co-operation of every Esperantist. **Whether you are a member of the B.E.A. or not,** please complete and send to us at your early convenience the Census Form insetted, giving the information asked for as clearly and concisely as possible. On the back of the form (using additional sheets of paper if necessary), kindly add the names and addresses of all Esperantists you know in Great Britain and Ireland. Similar forms will then be sent to these. As the forms are returned, the information will be tabulated, and eventually we ought to have in this office a record which, though obviously incomplete, will be very valuable in many ways.

23A BRITA ESPERANTISTA KONGRESO

MAJO 14–17, 1932.

Akceptejo : CAMBRIDGE HALL, LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT.

Programo :

Majo 13. Vendredo—

6.0 ptm. Akceptejo malfermiĝas.

Majo 14. Sabato—

10.30 mat. Akceptejo malfermiĝas.
3.0 ptm. Kunveno de la Konsilantaro de B.E.A. en School of Art.
3.0 ptm. Kunveno de Instruistoj. Prezidos Prof. W. E. Collinson, M.A., Ph.D.
7.30 ptm. Esperanta Koncerto en la Birkdale Town Hall. Bonvenigo de la Urbestro, Councillor W. H. Bellis.

Majo 15. Dimanĉo—

12.15 ptm. Fotografiĝo en la orkestrejo.
1.0 ptm. Komuna Lunĉo ĉe Prince of Wales Hotel, Lord Street.
3.0 ptm. Diservo en Christ Church, Lord Street. Predikanto : Prof. W. E. Collinson, M.A., Ph.D. Solkantos : F-ino Edna Bourne.
*8.15 ptm. Orkestrejo.

Majo 16. Lundo—

9.30 mat. Jarkunveno de B.E.A. en Birkdale Town Hall.
8.30 ptm. Kongresa Balo en Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, laŭ invito de la Urbestro.

Majo 17. Mardo—

Amuzoj, ekskursoj, laŭvolaj aranĝoj.

N.B.—Sekretarioj mendu la kliŝojn de Southport.

Sekretario : F-ino Kay, 7, Bridge Grove, Southport.

La lasta alvoko antaŭ ol la prezo de kongresa bileto altiĝos. Do, membriĝa tuj ! Ni jam faris nian parton por vin gajigi dum la Pentekosta semajnfino. Vi, viaparte, gajigu nin per rapida aliĝo. Ne estas senfina provizo de biletoj por la balo. Certigu vian per frua aliĝo. Nepre mendu lunĉon.

UNUA NOMARO DE ALIĜINTOJ.

S-ro Watson, Majoro Watson, S-ro Robertson, Ges. Jacklin, F-ino Chaundy, F-ino Pearson, S-ro Jayne, S-ino Fish, F-ino Welch, F-ino Gillett, F-ino Iddon, S-ro Vaughan, F-ino Clayton, F-ino Kay, Ges. Goldsmith, Ges. Brown, F-ino Clayton, S-ro Malley, F-ino Malley, S-ro Bentham, S-ro Chilvers, S-ro Porter, S-ro Catterall, F-ino Giles, S-ro Hawkins, S-ino Gilfillan, S-ro Pratt, F-ino Howlett, F-ino Macfarlane, F-ino Massey, S-ro Goodes, Ges. Ormerod, F-inoj Caldwell, F-ino McGarvie, F-ino Grundy, S-ro Roome, F-ino Roome, F-ino Edwards, Pastro Elliott, S-ro Gueritte, Kapt. Nicholson, F-inoj Minican, S-ro Hirst, F-ino Sales, S-ro Naylor S-ro Thorburn, S-ro Birkett, F-ino Bennett, F-ino Briggs, F-ino Walls, Ges. Rhodes Marriott, F-ino Gwilliam, Ges. Blaise, S-ro Chambers, F-ino Clark, F-ino Addison, F-ino Anderson, S-ino Cooper, F-ino Parsons, S-ino Boocock, F-inoj Boocock, F-ino Hurley, F-ino Shackleton, S-ro Harvey, S-ino Tozer, F-ino Williams, S-ino Pierpoint, S-ino Porter, S-ino Kendrick, F-ino Ashby, F-ino Roome, F-ino Nixon.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SEND THE ENCLOSED

CENSUS FORM

WITHOUT DELAY.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

The following report of a recent effort in Walthamstow is so detailed and suggestive that we print it in full for the help of other groups wishing to follow this excellent example. The B.E.A. office would gladly collaborate with any group in such a scheme, and could supply a number of window-cards useful for the purpose.

The general plan devised by the B.E.A. propaganda commission and approved by the Executive as an experiment was that a window show should be arranged in the shop-window of a local bookseller, who had already stocked Esperanto books for a year, and that the local Group should co-operate by inviting local residents to visit the bookshop, by arranging lectures to local organisations, by advertising in the local newspaper, and by holding special open meetings of the Group to which persons likely to be interested in Esperanto were to be invited.

The plan was carried out practically along the lines devised. The first step made by the local Group was to try to promote active co-operation of its members. The Group had been in existence for four years, but though it had effectively promoted classes, and had made a considerable number of new Esperantists, it had not succeeded in establishing itself on a satisfactory financial basis—in 1931 only 20 members had actually paid subscriptions, and the expenses of the Group had been borne mainly by two or three individuals. The Group had been able by the work of these few to promote classes and to obtain a fair measure of publicity for Esperanto in the town. It had succeeded in making over 100 Esperantists, but it had not been successful in organising them properly.

The active members of the Group therefore decided upon a plan, which it was hoped would stimulate local Esperantists to united activity. A circular was sent to all who were known to have studied Esperanto, asking for co-operation in the propaganda effort. It was proposed to insert in "Heroldo de Esperanto" a joint advertisement, containing the names and addresses of all local Esperantists who were willing to take part, and asking for postcards and letters to be used in the propaganda exhibition. 132 invitations were sent out, and 35 replies received from local Esperantists who were ready to co-operate. The whole cost of the advertisement was to be borne by the Group, participants being required to reply at least once to each card received, and then pass the first card received from each correspondent to the Group Secretary for use in the exhibition. The Group, in the advertisement, undertook to send an official card of thanks to each correspondent in addition to the reply sent by the individual recipient.

The advertisement was inserted in "Heroldo," and over 200 replies were received (further replies are still coming in from distant lands). A large selection of the cards was used in the foreground of the window display, and aroused considerable interest. The most important result of this part of the plan, however, was the interest awakened in those who took part in it. Practically without exception these Esperantists have been stimulated to continue correspondence with foreign Esperantists, and have become enthusiastic.

Meanwhile advertisements were inserted in the local paper offering to provide a speaker to local associations or societies interested in international relationships. No results could be traced to this advertising. Letters were also sent to secretaries of societies, church meetings, etc., but only three meetings were addressed, and these were all meetings to which introductions had been arranged by Group members through personal acquaintance with members or secretaries. Several replies were received from secretaries written to, regretting inability to make arrangements, but the majority of the societies approached did not even reply. There remains a possibility of approaching these again later.

After the co-operative advertisement had been published a special meeting of the Group was called, to which were invited those who had agreed to take part in the effort, and all other known Esperantists in the district. This meeting was very poorly attended, only 20 being present. Nevertheless at this meeting was put forward a proposal to re-organise the local Group, in order to attract more Esperantists. It was pointed out to those present that the Group was not sufficiently supported by local Esperantists, and it was decided to make a strong effort to secure more

support. A provisional committee was appointed, which was to present a scheme of organisation, and to draw up a programme, to be presented at a subsequent meeting of the Group. Those present gave lists of names and addresses of people likely to be interested in the exhibition.

The Committee met twice and drew up plans for the better progress of the Group. The local Esperantists were circularised twice about the proposed next meeting, which was duly held and was successful. Thirty-six Esperantists were present—the suggestions of the provisional committee were accepted and their actions endorsed, and 25 of those present immediately paid subscriptions to the Group, Others have enrolled since, the number at the last meeting totalled 35, and it seems probable that the Group will be able to continue on the new basis with every hope of success.

Group members were again asked to provide lists of names of local people to whom invitations to visit the exhibition might be sent. The response to this appeal was again very small, but there were one or two who were able to provide lists. Eventually a circular letter enclosing a reply postcard was sent to every local Esperantist, asking for a list of six addresses from each. Even this brought very few replies, but eventually a list of 600 names and addresses was compiled, and 600 cards of invitation were printed and sent out by post. An advertisement was inserted in the local paper calling attention to the exhibition.

The window show was undoubtedly a success. It featured the postcards collected for the purpose with a ticket drawing attention to the value of personal contacts by local residents with Esperantists in many lands. There were also cards indicating the value of Esperanto in the spheres of Peace, Commerce, Science, Literature, and Travel, each associated with a display of books relating to its theme. The whole show was backed by a map of the world, to which were attached streamers of green ribbon, which led to exhibits from various lands. In addition to the window show, an exhibition was arranged inside the shop, consisting of as many books and postcards, etc., as could be collected. A ticket in the window directed the attention of those interested to the presence of local Esperantists in the shop. Many hundreds of people stopped and inspected the window, and probably over a hundred came into the shop and asked for information. Inside the shop was a book in which those really interested were asked to write their names and addresses, so that they might receive further information in due course. Fifty-six names and addresses were inscribed.

Photographs of the exhibition were taken, and the local paper published a photograph of the window show, and published a short notice of the aims of the local Group in its editorial columns.

The exhibition was intended to remain for a week only, but the proprietor of the shop was so satisfied with the result that it was kept on for a second week. Also we have been offered space for a smaller window show and the same space for inside exhibition to take place in the Autumn just before the new classes start.

An open meeting of the local Group was arranged to follow the window show. This was advertised by a poster in the shop, and those persons who had signed the visitors' book were invited by circular to be present. The meeting was well attended, some sixty people being present. The chief event of this meeting was a Provleciono according to the Ĉe method, given by Mr. P. L. Wright. This was an unqualified success. The meeting consisted of a majority of Esperantists, but there were a fair number of non-Esperantists present, and they were undoubtedly interested by the lesson.

Following the meeting an effort was made to enrol the non-Esperantists present for a new class. Very few were ready to join then, but after the meeting it appeared that several had indicated a wish to learn the language. Accordingly a new course was arranged, and those who had previously been interested were again circularised, and others also who it was thought might be interested or be able to mention the class to friends. Altogether 127 circulars were sent out on this occasion. The result was that 10 students commenced the study of the language on February 26th and 14 were present at the second lesson on March 4th.

It is felt by the organisers that much more might have been done. There were many obvious (afterwards) omissions in the list of people and societies approached.

Also, although the plan was conceived in good time, it was carried out in rather a spasmodic manner—owing largely to lack of spare time due to the intervention of Christmas, but also to the difficulty of keeping up the energy needed by the active workers. A carefully prepared list of societies and associations and their secretaries might have been prepared beforehand, and would have been very useful. Co-operation of the local paper might have been made much more effective if articles had been prepared previously by good journalists. The handling of the final meeting was not so effective as it might have been—a good propagandist might have succeeded in enrolling new students on the spot and so have formed a larger class. The methods used were not planned to consider expense. It is obvious that the effort might have cost much less, as will be seen from the account appended. It appears that advertisements in the local press were quite valueless, although the editorial notice and photograph were welcome publicity which would not have been available without the goodwill of the Editor. A review of the results shows clearly that the most effective form of advertising is obtained by personal efforts of interested Esperantists in their own circles.

The results have been :—Re-organisation of local Group. Fresh interest and local publicity. A new class. Satisfactory sales of books. And we think that we may look forward to a probable good effect on future classes.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED (this was borne by the local Group).

	£	s.	d.
Circulars *re* various Meetings, Postages	1	9	0½
Cost of Paper and Duplicating Materials, 7 lots, total circulars 751	0	14	2
Invitations to Exhibition, 600 cards printed	0	11	6
600 Envelopes	0	4	2
Postage	1	5	0
Advertisement in "Heroldo"	1	10	0
Hire of Hall for Meetings (3)	0	18	0
Window Tickets and Map (7/-)	1	4	7
Advertisements in local paper	0	18	0
Postage on 200 postcards	1	5	0
Display Cards	0	6	0
	£10	5	5½

Photographs of the window and of the inside display may be obtained from H. BARBER, THE WALTHAMSTOW ESPERANTO BOOKSHOP, 224 HOE STREET, WALTHAMSTOW, E.17. Prices: Postcards at 2d. each, Whole-plates at 1/6 each, plus postage.

OUR BOOKSHELF

Books starred are stocked by the B.E.A. Postage extra. Others should be ordered not from the B.E.A., but from the address given.

***Lingvo, Stilo, Formo.**—*K. Kalocsay.* 142 *pp.*, *Tolo* 5ŝ., *broŝ.* 3ŝ.

Jen Kalocsay en nova rolo: gramatikisto kaj scienca analizisto de lingvo, kaj ĝi tute taŭgas al li. La unua parto de *Lingvo, Stilo, Formo* estas dedicita al teorio de Esperanta vortfarado. Kalocsay tre science pritraktas la temon. En kelkaj detaloj li estas pli kuraĝa ol la plimulto de la ĝisnunaj stilistoj; sed mi kredas, ke entute li montras la vojon laŭ kiu Esperanto devas marŝi. Ĉiu serioza Esperantisto devus studi tiun ĉi parton; ankaŭ la trian ("Sendemandaj Respondoj"), kiu konsilas pri diversaj malfacilaĵoj.

La dua parto pritraktas la evoluon de nia poezia lingvo, kaj baziĝas ĉefe sur analizo de la eksperimentoj de Grabowski en *Sinjoro Tadeo*. Kalocsay ne nur klarigas tiun evoluon en la pasinteco, sed ankaŭ antaŭdiras la estontan evoluon de Esperanto en la manoj de niaj poetoj. Ĉe kelkaj personoj ĉi tiu traktato trovis malfavoran akcepton, sed por mi ĝi estas akceptinda gvidilo. Ni memoru, ke, laŭ la atesto de Grabowski, Zamenhof mem aprobis la eksperimentojn en *Sinjoro Tadeo*, kaj konsilis al Grabowski daŭrigi sian noveman tradukon. Tamen, por mi ne estas tolerebla la supozo, ke oni ŝanĝos la akcentitan silabon de apostrofita adjektivo.

Sekvas artikolo pri "La Esperanta Rimo." La proponitaj permesoj estas tre bonvenaj al niaj poetoj. Ni esperu, ke la artikolo helpos forigi la "adasistojn," kiuj svarmas en niaj revuoj. La ĉapitro pri la prononco de Esperanto estas tre ĝusta kaj studinda; tamen, mi ne povas imiti la toleron de Kalocsay pri duoblaj konsonantoj. Li parolas ankaŭ pri la Esperanta ritmo, kaj la adapto de la latina kaj greka metriko al Esperanto—specialaĵoj valoraj por la poeto. Fine, ni trovas amuzan skizon pri "la mezepoka Esperanto."

Neniu serioza Esperantisto rajtas neglekti ĉi tiun verkon.

L. N. NEWELL.

Magyar Eszperanto Evkönyv, II. Evfolyam. Opinioj de hungara eminentularo pri Esperanto. Kompilis K. Lajos. 32 pp., ĉe Literatura Mondo, Mester ut. 53, V, 7, Budapest IX, Hungarujo.

L'Esperanto et la Stylistique.—G. Waringhien. 16 pp. (1 fr. fr.) Esperanto estas literatura lingvo, kapabla esprimi plej delikatajn nuancojn. Klera argumento, ilustrita per ekzemploj de la Zamenhofa uzo de *-ig*, *pri-*, kaj *-us*. Ĉe la aŭtoro, 13 Place Simon Vollant, Lille.

***International Communications.**—Herbert N. Shenton, Edward Sapir, Otto Jespersen. 120 pp., 2/6. La problemo de I.L., de vidpunkto neŭtrala. Interesa faktaro, kaj raporto pri la interlingvista konferenco en Ĝenevo, 1930.

La pretendoj de kondiĉa senmorteco.—R. K. Strang, trad. G. Aldridge. 16 pp. Prezo ne montrita. Ĉe W. G. Grubb, 21 King Edward's Gardens, Acton Hill, W.3. Ne tuŝante la cetere interesan enhavon, ni tamen bedaŭras, ke la teksto ne estas lingve modela. Minimume oni rajtas atendi, ke tia verko estu sen gramatikaj eraroj; kaj ke oni ne ignoru la Biblian tradukon de Zamenhof.

Nova kaj malnova uzinmajstro.—F. Svjatenko. Trad. E. Ŝvedova. 22 pp., 20 gmk. **Sendiuloj ŝturmas Dnepron.** O. Levada. Trad. V. Kolĉinski. 14 pp., 15 gmk., Ekrelo, 35 Löbauerstr., Leipzig N.24.

***Gysbreght van Aemstel.**—*J. van den Vondel. Trad. J. R. G. Isbrücker.* 82 *pp.*, 7*ŝ*.

S-ro Isbrücker diras, ke ĉi tiu verko estas majstraĵo de la nederlanda literaturo, kaj ankoraŭ ludata ĉiujare en la urba teatro de Amsterdam. Al amanto de historia tragedio versforma, kaj aparte al konanto de la originalo, la bele produktita volumo sendube tre plaĉos.

Oni povas tamen bedaŭri, ke S-ro Isbrücker ne dediĉis sian talenton al verko pli aktuala, kaj proza: la limigoj de versa traduko rima kaj samlonga kondukis lin al amaso da elizioj, inversioj, kaj stilaj koncizigoj, kiuj malhelpas plenan ĝuon kaj facilan komprenon. La lingvaĵo estas ĝenerale klasika: unu escepto estas la misuzo de *akurata*.

MOVADO FEDERACIA

Eastern Counties.—A meeting to discuss the formation of a Federation for this area will be held at Cannons Restaurant, Duke St., Chelmsford, on Saturday, 9 April, at 3.0. Details from C. C. Goldsmith, 33 Crowlands Avenue, Romford, Essex.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Konferenco: 9 Aprilo, en Burnley (88 Westgate), je 3.0. Prezidos Prof. Collinson. Temanĝo (2ŝ.) kaj festa vespero en St. James' School. Teatraĵo, Dancado.

Skota.—La 27a Skota Kongreso okazos en la Station Hotelo, Perth, 20–23 Majo. *Vendrede :* Akcepto de la civito. *Sabate :* Ekskursoj, Konsilantara kunveno, Kongresa kunveno, Foto, Societa kunveno kaj danco. *Dimanĉe :* Diservo (Pastro J. A. Lees) en preĝejo St. John. UEA kunveno, vagadoj. *Lunde :* Vizito al vitra fabrikejo de Moncrieff. Pluajn detalojn ĉe la Sekretario, J. J. Robertson, Laurel Bank, Perth.

West Midland.—Konferenco : Tewkesbury, 16 Aprilo. Programo aranĝota de la Cheltenhamanoj.

Yorkshire.—Konferenco : 16 Aprilo, en Hotel Metropole, Forster Square, Bradford. Prelegoj de S-ro H. Blakey kaj Prof. E. F. Price.

MOVADO GRUPA, LOKA

Bedford.—Sek., F. W. Ashpole, 10 Lansdowne Rd. Kunvenoj en Bedford Institute, 56 Harper St., ven., 7.30.

Birmingham.—S-ro F. B. Bourdillon prelegis antaŭ 100 membroj de la Rotaria Klubo, 15 Feb. *Dimanĉa rondo :* 24 Aprilo, 3.30, Cafe Royal, Union St.

Blackburn.—Sek., H. Benson, 189 Lammack Rd. (nova adreso).

Bristol.—En la jarkunveno (17 Feb.) oni raportis, ke la profito el libro-vendado helpis kovri la grupelspezojn. Estas 24 membroj de B.E.A.—bonega procento. Oni daŭrigos la kunvenojn dum la somero.

Dundee.—Jarkunveno : 6 Aprilo, 7.15, en Cowgate Lernejo.

Croydon.—Sek., J. F. Sutton, 27 Arundel Rd., W. Croydon.

Edinburgo.—Apr. 6, La farmistedzino. 13, "La Amigilo." 20, Parizo. 27, Jarkunveno.

Exeter.—Sek., C. Pyke, 22 South Lawn Terrace, Heavitree.

London Club.—Apr. 1, Ĉiujara Vespermanĝo (3/–). 5, Tenda vivo. 8, Malnovaj Tagoj. 12, Bonveniga vespero. 15, Esprimo de la emocioj. 19, Visto (1ŝ.). 22, Lernantoj. 26, Esperanto in Britain. 29, Hinduismo.

London.—**Diservo en Esperanto** okazos 10 Aprilo, 3.15, en St. Ethelburga's, 72 Bishopsgate. Parolos : S-ino Blaise. Solkantos : S-ino Battison.

Londono. — **Interparola Rondo** pri Internaciaj Aferoj. 6.45–8.30, Flora Restaurant, 8 Tottenham Court Rd. Apr. 4, La proksima Oriento. 18, Vizito al Ĝenevo.

Newcastle.—Apr. 12, Ĉu forigi la gazetaron ? 19, La tabako en la literaturo. 26, Jarkunveno.

New Westmonster, B.C., Kanado.—Kurso de S-ro Toms, 3658 Imperial St., Jubilee.

Paisley.—Jarkunveno, 12 Aprilo.

NOTOJ

Shanklin, I.O.W.—La oficiala "Guide" enhavas paĝon en Esperanto.

A dividend of 7% is again declared by the publishing company Centra Esperanta Librejo, Hague.

The International Declaration on Disarmament initiated by S-ro P. L. Wright (see p. 103) had by 5 February been signed by organisations representing 210,365 persons.

The Principality of Lichtenstein has issued a second series of postcards with Esperanto text, and art views in two-colour printing. There are two sets (10 and 20 centimes), each of 10 cards.

Bennemann's Esperanto - German Dictionary has now appeared in Braille, the three volumes costing 16.50 gmk. Orders should be sent to Hochschulbücherie, 9/11 Wörthstr., Marburg/Lahn, Germanujo.

Congratulations to our member Mr. F. G. Rowe, of Goorvrea Lane, Newquay, Cornwall, on reaching his 90th year. He has been a worker for Esperanto since 1902, and (with the exception of Mr. Roberts, of Bradford, now 92) is the oldest Esperantist in Britain. Being blind and isolated, he would much appreciate a visit from Esperantists visiting the neighbourhood.

Broadcasting from Motala (1348 m), on 3 April, 9.30 a.m., Mrs. Thilander will speak on Esperanto and the Blind.

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EXAMINATIONS

Will be held at the Offices of the Association, 142 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, as follows :—

Advanced: Monday, 11 April, 6 to 9. *Fee,* 5/-.

Preliminary: Monday, 11 April, 6.30 to 8.30. *Fee,* 2/6.

Candidates should give notice of intention to sit.

MORTOJ

Dickinson.—Je 2 Marto, S-ino Dickinson, el Keighley. Membro de la B.E.A., kaj de la grupo Keighley, preskaŭ de la komenco.

Farmer.—Je 5 Marto, G. Noble Farmer, F.B.E.A., en Stoke Newington, London, 83-jara; entuziasma Esperantisto de 1906.

Moir.—En Novembro, F-ino Margaret Moir, el Montrose.

Rawlinson.—Je 7 Februaro, S-ro T. L. Rawlinson, el Romford. Vigla Esperantisto. La unua sekretario de la grupo Romford.

OFFICE JOTTINGS

B.E.A. Finance.—The figures to the end of February are as follows :—

	To Feb. 29th, 1932. £ s. d.	To Feb. 28th, 1931. £ s. d.
General Expenditure ..	209 11 6	248 15 4
Subscriptions	265 2 0	307 12 3
Affiliation Fees	20 15 6	27 1 0
Donations	26 13 3	28 8 3
Examinations	2 1 11	—
Correspondence Courses ..	11 3 9	—
Book Purchases	119 16 2	236 2 2
Book Sales	265 5 9	403 6 9

Book Sales remain at about two-thirds of the previous year, this proportion having continued since the fall last October. Subscriptions are coming in reasonably well, and this figure will probably be quite satisfactory by the end of March.

Holiday Parties.—Details are on page 2 of the cover. The remarks on page 158 of our last issue should be noted. Further particulars *re* the Congress in Paris are given below, and an enrolment form will be found on page 3 of cover.

The Paris Congress.—Congress Tickets numbered 11 to 100 inclusive cost 1,000 French francs, and those who aspire to have one of these early numbers should send this amount. Congress tickets numbered 101 upwards cost 125 French francs, and will remain at this figure until June 30th, after which the price will be 200 francs. We will forward enrolment forms to Paris for you, if desired. In that case, either purchase the francs locally and send them to us with the aliĝilo, or send us the aliĝilo with £2, and we will obtain the francs, and refund the balance to you.

Accommodation in Paris.—The following figures will give an approximate idea as to the cost of accommodation in Paris. The actual figures are not yet definitely settled, but they will be sent to all booking through the B.E.A. caravan. Meanwhile, these will be some guide as to the probable cost :—

CATEGORY A—LUXURIOUS HOTELS—		
Room with one bed for one person	per person, per night,	45 fr.
Room with one bed for two persons	,, ,, ,,	30 fr.
Room with two beds for one person in each ..	,, ,, ,,	33 fr.
CATEGORY B—MODEST BUT COMFORTABLE HOTELS—		
Room with one bed for one person	per person, per night,	35 fr.
Room with one bed for two persons	,, ,, ,,	25 fr.
Room with two beds for one person in each ..	,, ,, ,,	28 fr.
CATEGORY C—SMALL HOTELS, CLEAN, WITH MODERN SANITATION—		
Room with one bed for one person	per person, per night,	25 fr.
Room with one bed for two persons	,, ,, ,,	18 fr.
Room with two beds for one person in each ..	,, ,, ,,	20 fr.

1 franc = approximately 3d.

Cost of living in Paris.—Breakfast, in a café, costs between two and five francs depending on one's appetite ; one can breakfast very well for 2fr. 50c. Lunch and dinner cost the same, and vary from eight to fifteen francs. In the Latin Quarter (where the *Kongresejo* is), one can dine very well for ten francs, including tip. Fares are cheap : buses approximately the same as in London ; the Metro costs 70 centimes for any distance. Taxis are very cheap—about half the price of London taxis. A medium price for a seat in a cinema is ten francs ; in a theatre, fifteen ; in the shows for the foreigner (such as the Folies Bergère) one must pay at least thirty francs for a decent seat. Generally, on comparison of prices *before the fall of the pound*, all things are about 15 per cent. cheaper in Paris than in London, except clothing, which is at least 20 per cent. higher.

C. C. G.

THE ESPERANTO STUDENT

Hon. Redaktoro : W. SEVERN.

ENIGMOJ
(De PETRO STOJAN, L.K.)

1. Flugilojn movas, flugi ne povas.
2. Ne bojas, ne rigardas, hundeto pordon gardas.
3. Blanka arbo kun la karbo.
4. Blua tegmento sen la ĉarpento.
5. Fera barbo, korp' el arbo.
6. Kuras faldo sur smeraldo.
7. Kiam ĝi promenas, sian hejmon trenas.
8. Ĉirkaŭ najlo du ringoj kun du klingoj.
9. Sen fenestroj, sen pordegoj, loĝas dome mil kolegoj.
10. Fidele akompanas, neniam rikanas.

Solvoj :—
1. Ventmuelilo. 2. Seruro. 3. Kandelo. 4. Ĉielo. 5. Hakilo. 6. Ondo. 7. Heliko. 8. Tondilo. 9. Melono. 10. Ombro.

"Kiu estis la patro de William Pitt ?"
"Sinjoro Pitt."

"Kial vi marŝas sur la manoj ?"
"Ĉar la kuracisto diris al mi, 'Ne malsekigu la piedojn'."

"Kial vi ridas ?"
"Mi ĵus vizitis la dentiston."
"Sed kial ridi ?"
"Li ne estis hejme."

Paĉjo, kion signifas 'diplomata frazeologio ?' "

"Nu, mia filo, se vi dirus al iu fraŭlino, 'Kiam mi rigardas vian vizaĝon, la tempo ĉesas pasi', tio estus diplomata. Sed se vi dirus, 'Fraŭlino, via vizaĝo kapablas haltigi horloĝon', vi trafus malfeliĉon."

"Por kio vi uzas akvo-rezistajn gantojn ?"
"Por ke miaj manoj ne malsekiĝu dum mi ilin lavas."

EN LA KRISTNASKA TEMPO

Rubisto : "Bonan tagon, sinjoro. Mi estas la homo, kiu malplenigas vian rubujon."

Brun (*abrupte*) *:* "Bonan tagon. Mi estas la homo, kiu plenigas ĝin."

LA NOMOJ DE LA TAGOJ EN ESPERANTO

La nomoj de la tagoj en Esperanto estas laŭ franca modelo :—*Dimanĉo, Lundo, Mardo, Merkredo, Ĵaŭdo, Vendredo, Sabato.*

Se oni esceptas *Dimanĉon*, kiu estas la tago de la Sinjoro (latine *Dominica dies*) kaj *Sabaton*, kiu estas la Hebrea nomo, tiuj ĉi nomoj devenas de la nomoj de la planedoj laŭ la antikva astronomio :—Luno, Marso, Merkuro, Jupitero, Venuso. La tero, laŭ tiu ĉi sistemo, estis la centro de l' Universo. Ĉirkaŭ la tero moviĝis la astroj supre nomitaj, kaj ankaŭ la suno, kiu donas sian nomon al Dimanĉo en la Germana kaj Angla lingvoj :—*Sonntag, Sunday.*

La angla vorto *Saturday* (Sabato) devenas de la planedo Saturno. Por la Grekoj kaj Romanoj la astroj estis ankaŭ potencaj Dioj kaj ĉarmaj Diinoj.

TH. CART.

Competitions for Boys & Girls

COMPETITION No. 7.

(Entries to be received not later than April 21st, 1932).

VERKETO

Write in Esperanto an autobiography of an elephant.

(*Not more than* 120 *words*).

SOLUTION
(Fifth Competition)

O
P R O
S T E L O
T I K L A D O
S K A T O L E T O

Vizitkarto : TRUMPETISTO.

Prizewinner : Arthur Boffey (*Ellesmere Port*).

Honours List.—S. Brewer, R. Carter, R. Davies, E. Davis, I. Deakin, G. Edwards, E. Goldstein, G. Graham, H. Henshall, H. Richings, V. Thomas, R. Vincent.

SMALL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(1d. per word. Minimum 1/- per issue. Prepaid)

Copy must be received at our offices by the 6th of the month for insertion in the next issue.

The Standard English - Esperanto Dictionary for students and users of Esperanto is "Fulcher & Long." It gives Esperanto translations of thirty thousand English words, and shows the constituent parts of compound Esperanto forms. Cloth bound, 350 pp. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., Ltd. Obtainable through any bookseller, or from the office of *The British Esperantist*, price 7/6 (by post 8/-).

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THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

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